THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.

CORRESPONDENTS should not send us speculations, predictions, or estimate as to the strength of candidates for the United States senatorship. What we desire is impartial reports of the proceed- deportment towards the whites, ings of county and city committees, and of other public meetings, and results of primaries or conventions.

THE DEPORTATION IDEA.

General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, is credited with the suggestion that the Federal Government ought to appropriate \$100,000,000, in order to allow the negroes to colonize separate and apart

There is no section of this country where they could establish themselves as sole masters, and, therefore, the purpose in view could only be accomplished, if at all, by deportation

Departation, as a project, is not new, and it is not practical. The negro would not go unless forced to, and we know If transported to Africa he would be hemmed in between a line of naked natives and another of rapidly increasing European immigrants who have come to take possession of the land and who do not mean to be interfered with by negroes, either of the baser or better sort. But if forcible deportation were feasible otherwise, the cost of it would be appalling. All the ships in the world would be needed if it were proposed to do the work speedily, and the public treasury would be bankrupted well-nigh.

What is more, the southern people would not be willing for the negro to go, upon the instant. A few years ago, in a neighboring State, labor agents who went there to employ colored people for railway and mining companies in the Southwest met with a hostile reception from the people, and found it prudent to leave between two suns. Some States now have laws intended to prevent any one's conxing their laborers to leave. We may imugine, but we can scarcely exaggerate, the confusion and paralysis that would fall upon the agricultural portions of the South if the negro should be suddenly removed. In the course of time, no doubt, other laborers would come in but what would be the condition of the planter mean while? And then where would a cheaper labor come from? Not from Europe, certainly, and Chinese im- themselves. migration is forbidden.

Of course, the deportation of the negro population is not to be seriously thought of, however beneficial it might be to our country in the far future. If the northern members of Congress were willing to vote for measures looking to forcible de- men, it fails of effect upon the masses, portation-an unlikely thing, as it would Our young men are not appalled by the mean a surrender on their part of politi- prospect of hard service, they do not cal power in the Union-the southern members would refuse to take away the mainstay of the southern planter and

While we may dismiss the deportation scheme as idle and visionary in the extreme, well knowing that neither the publie sentiment of the country nor the courts are ready to sustain it, it is worth while to consider if present conditions in the South can continue. In our spinion, they cannot. If race troubles multiply in the next decade as they have multiplied in the past two years, we may expect that the blacks will be shut out of some southern communities. Public feeling is now so much wrought up, we may at any time, hear of violent uprisings of the whites against the blacks, where men of the latter race defy the laws and outrage the feelings of the

The ballot has not elevated the black man in the social scale. It has only made him a foolish puppet in the hands of wicked leaders. Present conditions justify those States that have disfranchised the negro and encourage other States to follow, the same course.

The most disheartening thing about these race troubles is that the better class of negroes do not sufficiently assert | dealt with, and disposed of, as was the themselves against the lawbreakers of their race. After we have taxed ourselves for more than a quarter of a cenbury to educate them, we have the right wal classes. As it is, most of them are hold it to its moral contract.

inert, or indifferent, and the tax-paying people of the South are seriously considering whether the money they are spending for education is not thrown away.

This question has been raised more than

once in the past, but never so seriously as now. The burden is becoming intolerable, and finally will be thrown off be considered peculiarly just, as he had by most Southern States, unless beneficial just returned to the Academy after a results can be shown. These results year's suspension for the same offence. ought to appear in two directions. It Indeed, he had hardly been at "the Point" should be apparent that public sentiment | an hour before he resumed his reprehenn negro communities reprobates the sible tricks. An officer caught him redcrimes which give us so much trouble, and statistics ought to show that the criminals do not come from the youth who have had the advantages of public chools. The great question already is: Ones education make the negro a better

The Dispatch oftentimes has warned the respectable negroes of the South that they are standing greatly in their own light in not making a bold stand against crime and idieners among people of their own race. In the kindest spirit, and with the sincerest desire to promote their happiness and presperity, we tell them it is their duty to try to check the epidemic of crime and idleness prevailing among their people. They ought to exert themselves. They ought to rouse up and rise up against the vagabonds who are bringing their whole race into disrepute. If they do not, what encouragement will the whites have to continue their efforts | equally brutal and cruel to the next set in behalf of negro education? A meeting of "the District Foreign Mistion Convention" (colored) was held in were always willing, when their period

tions were adopted averring that the gender strife between the races." Furraces, and we give ourselves to our naterial, moral, and educational uplifi-

committee of which Dr. J. E. Jones, of the Union University, of Richmond, was life at the institution. age a friendly relation with the white people of this country."

As resolutions go, these are well enough But what is now needed on the part of he colored people is that they should cially is it desirable that they should be better mannered when they appear upon

The negroes of the South would do well to recognize their true status. The whites never will recognize them as equals, but there is no reason why friendly relations should not be maintained ration of "old issue" darkies was aliv whites and blacks. They got along to gether admirably. It is only in recent years that the upstart among the colored people has appeared to allenate the white nan and prove himself a menace to the white woman

That sort of thing must cease While we may commend the Baltimore movement as far as it goes, it doesn't go half far enough, nor does it make ade- but Smith had the misfortune quate provision-us it should-for a campaign by the colored people against the evildoers and idlers of their race.

SOUTHERNERS AND THE WAR.

Much has been written about the indis position of southerners to enlist in the regiments now being recruited for service in the Philippines. There is no need o search for an explanation of a fact which is admitted by all. The truth is, the war is not popular in the South. It s not looked upon with favor.

When our country was about to plunge into hostilities with Spain, when the object was to relieve the Cubans from cruel oppression, no section of the Union was prompter than ours to respond to the President's call for soldiers. Then it was generally supposed we were entering upon a bloody conflict of indefinite duration, but there was no shirking. Volunteers in plenty offered their services. How different now!

If the problem before us were how to relieve the Filipinos from the thrall of Spain, and give them freedom, instead of how to reduce them to subjection to s, we should see more southerners enlisting. As it is, our people are little inclined to become instruments in taking from the Filipinos the right to govern

All that can be said in appealing for volunteers is that whether the war was begun rightfully or wrongfully, now th is nothing left but to prosecute it to

tory and save our military prest; While this argument convinces a flinch from the dangers of climate or the bullets of the enemy. It is simply repulsive to most of them to become agents in suppressing local free government-and that is all there is in it.

While it seems to be true that Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has not made any arrangement to purchase the New York real estate of William Waldorf Astor, it appears that Mr. Astor really is resolved upon selling out. A London dispatch quotes Mr. Adams, Mr. Astor's agent, as saying that the real estate in question probably will be sold "by private treaty." Furthermore, Mr. Adams states that Mr. Astor "has washed his hands of America and American methods, and desires no longer to be connected with that coun-

All we care to say upon this subject now is that if Mr. Astor is correctly reported, he has "lost his head," and we doubt not will also suffer a loss of capital in transferring his monetary interests from America to England.

----We regret very much to note the outbreak of yellow-fever at Key West and New Orleans. We hope it will be as easily so-called yellow-fever at the Hampton

Soldiers' Home.

General Lee, in effect, recommends freeto expect them to array themselves more | dom for the Cubans. He knows to what Setively than they do against their crimi- this country is in honor bound and would

The announcement that Cadet Phillp S. Smith, of Nebraska, has been dismissed from the West Point Military Academy for hazing will be received with delight by many who have long protested against this practice at that institution. And in the case of Smath the punishment will handed, and twenty-four hours later the young man was "shipped."

In a memorandum of the case given out by the War Department, it is stated that "it is the intention of the Secretary of War to inflict the most summary and exemplary punishment upon all cadets at the academy detected in hazing new cadets." Verily this is good news, and we hope the rule will be literally enthe time when they, in turn, could be the discredit of West Point it may be said that the "plebes" of one session lief. The old adage, "The bravest are the hundreds of truly brave cadets, men who was one of the recognized incidents of greater.

The philosophy which justifies hazingif anything possible could justify it-is

to be brave, we want them to learn to bow to authority, and we would ever enourage them to cultivate equanimity. but we believe all these things can be accomplished without hazing.

It may be of interest in this connection, to know that the victim of Cadet Smith's pranks was Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., a son of Colonel Fred. Grant and a grandson of General Grant. The northern newspapers print the name Ulysses S. Grant III., but we have not followed that monarchical style. Young Grant does not appear to have complained of the hazing, caught.

Up on French.

"What does this mean?" asked one friend of another, as seated at a restaurant table he pointed to an item of the menu card which read, "Duck pate." "Duck pate," the other replied, with an air of superior wisdom, "you really don't know what that means? Why, that's just a warning that at this part of the menu they begin to uncork the champagne, and if you don't duck your pate you are apt to get hit."

How She Graded Him.

Mrs. Utter: My good man tells me that your husband has joined the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. Cutter: He has, has he? Well, I'll call him to account for that when he Mrs. Utter: Why, Mrs. Cutter, what

offence is there in that? Mrs. Cutter: Offence? Why, Mrs. Utter, isn't it as much as to proclaim to the world that I've been cruel to him?

Pa's Estimate of Henry. Henry's Sweetheart: Just think of it

Pa! Henry has made up his mind to go to the war. Her Pa: I'm glad to hear it.

Henry's Sweetheart: But, pa, do you think he has calculated the risk he will be running?

Her Pa: That's just what he has calculated; when the risk arrives he'll do the running all right.

Audacious Frankness. Client: What! Do you say you have

done nothing further with my suit? Lawyer: Nothing. To tell the truth, I had misgivings about your having a good ase when I took it. Client: Indeed! Then what did you take it for?

Lawyer: The retaining fee, of course,

Terrors of Flattery. Dora: That compliment you paid Miss

Freshly last evening frightened her out Gerald: What compliment? Dora: The one about her having liquid

eyes. She started right off to the doctor's to find out if she had cataracts.

Once Was Enough. At the barber's.

Barber (to Irish customer): My friend, you're getting awfully bald; better try some of my hair renewer; it will bring your hair all out again. Irish Customer: There's shmall sinse in re-patin' th' operation; it's about all out

Literary Notes.

alridy, and let it shtay out.

"The Secret of Sword Silence" is the alliterative and unenlightening title of Rider Haggard's latest work. It is a story of Holland in the time of William the Silent.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new novel is called "The Circle of a Century," and it will be published by the Century Company. It opens upon the New York of a hundred years ago, and closes upon the

imperial city of to-day. "Stalky & Co.," Rudyard Kipling's col-

ction of stories of school life, will appear this month. His contribution to next year's volume of Harper's Magazine is entitled "A Winter Note-Book," most of which, it is said, was written before his illness, and the balance during his

convalescence. The welcome statement is made that "Life of Charles Dickens" by Mr. Thomas Wright, of Olney, contains much fresh material. Prominence, it is said, is given to many incidents of Dick-ens's early days, regarding which Forsignorant, There was totally

that of Forster.

The Century Company is soon to publish Frank R. Stockton's new story, "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander"; also, Paul L. Ford's "The Many-Sided Franklin"—Benjamin, we suppose.

A new translation of the "Arabian Nights" is in course of preparation in Facus for what is had to be the best that of Forster.

France, from what is held to be the best Arabic version, that of Boulak.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who achieved so remarkable a success with "On the Face of the Waters" has written a pour of the Waters," has written a novel

in the Pall Mail Magazine.

Jacob Riis, author of "How the Other
Half Lives," is preparing a book which
will contain his observations of slum
life in New York city, and which is deceptibed as "full of traggery but not with scribed as "full of tragedy, but not with-

Edward Rowland Slil has a little volume prose essays in the Riverside Press, hich will contain some of his "Atlantic"

The Macmillans will bring out month the ninth, and concluding, volume of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's edition of "Pepsiana" and the "Index," the former being a highly interesting being a highly interesting coll matters illustrative of Pepys's writings, and not a treatise on dyspepsia as some may suppose, though it is doubt

The Department of Agriculture. (For the Dispatch)

The people of Virginia are now greatly interested in the senatorial race, but I assert that the apple crop is of infinitely more importance. Having able representatives in the Congress is of great adcountenanced hazing merely because it vantage, but the raising of sheep is much

the ideal climate and soil of the Contiespecially true of the country south of ames river. The soil in a large part of it is red clay; the river and creek bottoms is the alluvium of 500 years, and is exhaustible. The uplands grow fine toproperly ploughed and manured. are crops in this country this year of thirty and forty bushels of wheat to the ere, and the wheat makes the most per-

Wages are low, but rising every owing to the constant and natural drain to the cities. Domestic service is rude usters, but it is better in every wayare not desirable, but the for a long time used to send two marks of hard living and hard work on

are losing the form and grace of

morally. Idleness is a bane to society and to the individual. But too much work, too hard work, will in the rad lower the standard of living and injure the standard of morals and of rights. the standard of morals and of vitalit. Poverty cannot be cured by the St. If we had plows and saws and hammers and cultivators, we would be better paid for our labor, for we expend as much labor to raise one barrel of corn as under proper conditions would produce ten our-So a man works for one tenth of what he ought to get. If we could sell our surplus acres and convert them into stock and implements, we would be changing our dead capital into productive capital, and we could pay ourselves good wages for our own work. There is no more industrious, Trugal, self-denying workingman than the Virginia farmer

half advantage.

Now, the way to supply him with them is to sell the surplus land. To do that requires buyers. To get buyers you must let them know what you have to sell. The Department of Agriculture ought to do that, but the Department of Agriculture ought to do that, but the Department of Agriculture has no money. Its income is derived from the tax on fertilizers, and after the expense of inspecting and analyzing fertilizers is paid little is left for lyzing fertilizers is paid into The tax the diffusion of information. The tax on fertilizers produces \$8,000 per annum, Philippines, The shipment, which will go via \$an Francisco, will consist of \$50 wagons, and \$60 tents. asonable, and it ought to be inspected

I do not know where the money from Virginia taxation goes, At one time I was well informed on that subject, but I am not now.

The State ought to give the Department of Agriculture \$50,000 a year. It would be wisely expended by the Commissioner, who is a broad, earnest, intelligent, bon-

who is a broad, earnest, intelligent, bonest, and energetic man.

I am a very young farmer, and I
haven't time to learn by experience,
I haven't got twenty years to look forward to, and there are many more like
me. I want to know the best apples, pears, plums, and grapes for my neighborhood. I rely almost altogether on the Southern Planter. It has been my on the Southern Famer. It has been say the mecum for the last three years. But the old farmers require more than we young ones do. They want to know the very latest ideas on the subject of their labors. Some orchards last year labors.

FALLING

lowed by light dressings with CUTICUEA, pur-est of emolliants and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irri-tated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp. Boston. am " How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," free.

LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT. Wonderful New Discovery in

Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Swamp-Root, discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, is wonder-fully successful in promptly curing kid-ney, bladder, and uric acid troubles. Some of the early symptoms of weak ktdneys are pain or dull ache in the back, theuriatism, dizziness, headache, nervous-ness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel or calculi, bloating, sallow complexion, purfy or dark circles under the eyes, suppression of urine, or compelled to pass water

The mild and extraordinary effect of the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the history the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50-cent and 31 sizes.

mer's Swamp-Root and a pamphlet that tells all about it, including many of the thousands of letters received from sufferers cured, both sent free by mail. Write Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and please mention that you read this generous offer in the Richmond Sunday

apples, and Virginia apples sold in London for \$1.50 per barrel more than any other. They have the top of the market. etin every month-100,000 copies for distribution-treating of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c., &c., and the fruits, and pointing out the best ones to buy and how to take care of them after they are planted, I | moderate sum, usually 15 cents per acre. shall have 250 acres in apples in a few years, which will pay those who come af- State of Connecticut, and many

attention of the legislative sprouts that are just being planted the vital im-portance to the State of fortifying the Department of Agriculture with \$50,000 a Start with that and we'll see the results speedily.

Last year the income to the dairymen of Wisconsin amounted to \$5,000,000 from butter and cheese. We can make as good butter in Virginia as ever was made anywhere. I know it, for my wife makes it every day in this part of the "short grass." It is perfect. I believe our cheese would be as good. Every acre of Virginia is next door to the New York

each \$13,000 a year for farmers' institutes. Here we would not know one if we met it on the country road or on the court

Minnesota has 680 creameries and ninet cheese factories. We ought to have of both. Virginia does less to adve her advantages than any Southern Stat I know of. She ought to do more, fo she has more to advertis

AN AMELIA FARMER. The Woodlands, Amelia Courthouse Va., August 26, 1899.

FLUVANNA HEARD FROM.

The Month of August Has Been Very Gay-Personal Points. FORK UNION, VA., September 2.

(Special.)-The month of August brought with it many gayeties, and it was with many missivings we saw it depart. There are still, however, many visitors in the neighborhood, and the tion are still very merry with the many guests whom we will be sorry to see Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Daniel and Mrs. A.

Learny Allen, all of Weldon, N. C., ar-visiting their father, Captain C. G. Snead Among the guests at Careby Hall, Dr. Hatcher's summer home, during the past two weeks have been Miss Katherine Foster, Miss Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Winston, all of Richmond; Mrs. C. L. De Mott, of Lynchburg, and Dr. N.

Miss Eva Wise, of New York, has been visiting Mrs. Dr. W. T. Opperhimer.
Miss Amy Tutwiler, of New Oleans, is the guest of Miss Imogene Miller, at

Bell, at Wilmington, Mr. Maleolm Walthall was in Fork

marches, and the national colors in great profusion prevailed in the decorations. Mr. and Mrs. William Slaughter gave a delightful dance on Friday evening at their home, in Palmyra. Mr. Mark Lloyd, of Richmond, spent a few days this week with Mr. John Cutch-ens.

ARRESTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Men Charged With Swindling-A Shipment to the Philippines.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 1-(Special.)-Two men, giving their names as Samuel Lang and A. Wise, were arrested here this afternoon, charged with conducting a fraudulent business. They more industrious, frugal, self-denying workingman than the Virginia farmer who works his own or rented land. He is soler, he is intelligent, he is honest, but he is handicapped so much for want of stock and tools that he can't work to half advantage.

Now, the way to supply him with them is to sell the surplus land. To do that requires buyers. To get buyers you must let them know what you have to legg, they return, bringing expensive lege, they return, bringing expensive frames with them, which the more time frames with them, when the constoners are swindled into buying. Recently similar agents have been in trouble with the Washington police.

The government station at St. Asaphwill make a shipment to-morrow of twenty-two car-loads for the troops in the

mules, 50 wagons, and 600 tents.

The funeral of Mr. William Murray. who died Wednesday, took place this af ternoon. A large number of M. Confederate veterans, of both organizations the deceased was a mem ber, attended the services.

The remains of Mrs. Sybit Eldridge, a former resident, reached here to-day from Maine, and will be interred to-morrow.

Celebrates Her Birthday.

Mrs. M. V. Acree, widow of Mr. John H. Acree, for a long time one of Rich-mond's oldest butchers, celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday Tuesday night last, surrounded by a large number of her grandchildren and great-grandchilher grandchildren and great-grandchil-dren and many friends. One of her old-est grandchildren, Mr. W. S. Tucker, also celebrated his thirtieth birthday, Among those present were: Samuel T. Le Cler and wife, Mr. John A. Funn, mother, and sister; Louis E. Conti and family, John D. Pitts and wife, R. E. Le Cler and fam-ily, W. T. Acree and family, A. R. Dear-hart and family, Mrs. Goddin and grand-daughter, W. E. Rumbongh and wife, Miss Berdie Acree, Mrs. M. E. Hechler, Mrs. Belle Tucker; Mr. F. Leslie Bland, Mrs. Belle Tucker; Mr. F. Leslie Blanc of Petersburg, and Mr. Hamilton Enos.

Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright the beautiful,
That stirred our hears in youth.
The impules to wordless prayer,
The streams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretch forth to aid
A brother in his need;
A kindly word in grief's dork hour
That prove's a friend, indeed;
The plea for mercy, softly breathed,
When justice threatens high
The sorrow of a contile heart—
These things shall never dis.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love—
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to the—
There things shall never dis.
—THARLES DICKENS.

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COLLEGE, "One of America's most success VIRGINIA BUSINESS ful Business Colleges," The Bible Reader and Sunday Mag-

823, 825, 827 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Fall.

(Baltimore Sun.)

withstanding the fact that the propose

a catch on the Matinnecock grounds,

north of Oyster bay, last year, but not

north of Oyster boy, last year, but none elsewhere in the sound. The State Government has recently been engaged in surveying the oyster grounds east of smithtown bay, and will probably complete the work before long to Orient Point There are 250,000 acres of land under the waters of Long Island sound within the boundaries of New York State which until recently have been untouched, while

until recently have been untouched,

water in their section of the sound. The policy of the State has

growers in this State are turnly

several hundred acres. The Oyster Company, the Smitht

changed recently, and perpetual leases the lands under water are granted to proposing planters and growers at a

are afforded security for their outlay. There are now 25,000 acres planted with

principally in Smithtown bay and north of Huntington bay and Eaton's Nuclearnd north of Mattanecock Point. There

are single growers in Connecticut wh

Oyster Company, Huntington Bay Oyste Company, and N. S. & Andrew Ackerl

Happenings in Dickenson.

y or two since. It is supposed that the

nimal was exerted beyond its strength

Mrs. Margaret Deel, of this place, l

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The reputation which this school has won for thorough Mental, Moral, and Physical Training will be maintained. In the Collegiate Department the services of Mrs. C. W. Spruill, a prominent educator, formerly principal of Beecheroft, Tennessee, have been secured. Systematic Physical Culture and the Study of a Foreign Language, beginning in primary

Kindergarten, which has excited the thusiastic admiration of its patrons, opens OCTOBER 2d. Children should be entered at 4 and pass into the connecting class from 6 to 7 years of age. Circulars at book-stores on 13-Sun&Tu ts

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course, \$162. Session begins first Thursday in Octo-

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the Physical Culture and the Str Foreign Language, beginning in grades, is insisted upon. French cialty in the school. A man of will have charge of Arithmetic Diploma awarded on completion ten-years' course. Attention is a the perfect light and ventilation admirably arranged school build! Kindergarten, which has excited thusiastle admiration of its patron

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